

OrdnanceReports

News updates from around the world



February 3, 2003



This publication is produced by the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps Communications Coordinator. The purpose of this publication is to provide Command Information materiel concerning world events and the U.S. military's role in those events. Ordnance specific events will be covered if appropriate. Direct your correspondence to Ed Starnes at 410-278-2415 (DSN 298-2415), or email edward.starnes@ocs.apg.army.mil.

A view of the 24th Ordnance Company

Today's Army differs from Gulf War force

There are more women and Hispanics, and slightly fewer high school graduates.

by Tom Infield, Philadelphia Inquirer Staff Writer

SAVANNAH, Ga. - The U.S. Army forces girding for war with Iraq are demographically different from those of the 1991 Gulf War. The most significant change: Women will serve in greater numbers and much closer to the action.

The Army has changed in other ways, as well. The number of Hispanics has doubled. The proportion of African Americans has shrunk slightly. The average age is 27, up from 26. The proportion of high school graduates has dropped a bit.

But the big change was on view last week as the soldiers of the 24th Ordnance Company lined up at Hunter Army Air Force base in Savannah, Ga., to board a chartered flight to Kuwait.

Of the 182 soldiers in the company, 58 were women.

All of them, male and female, could barely suppress grins born of excitement and adrenaline as they moved single file across the oily tarmac, laden with rucksacks, flak vests, canteens, and weapons ranging from M-16 rifles to handheld machine guns.

Among them was Spec. Miracle Textus, 21, of Fayetteville, N.C., who said proudly: "I can do everything that men can do in this unit."

In 1994, three years after the Gulf War, a Defense Department decree threw the Army wide open to women, permitting them to serve anywhere except in units below the brigade level whose primary mission is to engage in direct ground combat. Demographically, they now make up 16 percent of active-duty Army personnel, up from 11 percent in 1991.

More significant is what they will be allowed to do if there is a Gulf War II.

In 1991, they were barred from anyplace close to ground action; in 2003, they would be right behind the tanks and infantry, as military police officers, or in chemical and engineering companies, or as

ammunition carriers.

Across the armed services, openness to women in combat roles already had begun by the time of the Gulf War, as TV images of women at the controls of aircraft attested.

Since then, the shift has worked its way down to the level of the ordinary soldier. The Army, which remains the largest of the services, says 91.2 percent of its specialties are open to women.

Textus said she joined the Army, in part, to test herself. Her father, her two brothers, her sister's husband - all had been in the military.

She knew what she was getting into and relished the fact that she could.

"My dad told me how it was going to be. He told me it was hard.... We've got some males who feel women shouldn't be in the Army - still, to this day. You've just got to ignore that."

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The Loss of STS-107 - Space Shuttle Columbia & Crew



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Today's Army differs from Gulf War force continued

Ammo handling, she said, is not "too dangerous... We support the infantry. If they don't have ammunition, they couldn't do their jobs."

It was different for Pfc. Maribel Martinez, 21, of Belglade, Fla., whose mother works as a seasonal truck driver in the sugar-cane fields. She said she had been lured by TV images of women like her wearing 3.2-pound Kevlar helmets and toting weapons.

"I looked at TV; I saw the commercials. I don't have any family in the military. I don't know - I just thought, 'That's something I'd like to do.'"

She was offered a choice: cooking, administrative work or ordnance. Now here she was, armed and in her desert-camouflage uniform. Her rucksack weighed 45 pounds; she weighed 120.

"I didn't even get a bonus," she said, laughing.

The Army, as always, is the great American mixing bowl, the prime place where people of all backgrounds come together.

Textus, who is African American, said she had not met many Hispanics going in. And Northerners, she said, were a shock. "They don't mean to be rude, but Southerners would take it that way," she said.

Regional differences

The Army - indeed, the entire U.S. military - still draws most heavily from the South and West. According to Douglas Smith, of the U.S. Army Recruiting Command, people in the Northeast and Upper Midwest are least likely to join. There are few military installations in those regions and fewer family military traditions, he said.

Capt. Austin Pearson, commander of the 24th Ordnance and a 17-year Army veteran, said that although he felt "troops are all the same," he had noticed that today's recruits seemed "a little more sensitive than they were."

This summer will mark the 30th anniversary of the end of the draft. Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld created a storm of controversy recently when he said that draftees had added "no value" to the military because they had moved so quickly in and out of the ranks.

He later apologized, saying he had meant no slight to draftees who had served well and given their lives in, among other places, Vietnam.

But it is true that the quality of troops - as measured by education and intelligence - rose dramatically in the 1980s when the all-volunteer Army began to take hold. In 1980, only 54 percent of recruits were high school graduates. By 1991, that had jumped to 98 percent. Scores on aptitude tests rose even more dramatically.

Slipping scores

In the dozen years since the gulf war - despite the personal assessment of Capt. Pearson and many other officers - the Army has seen a modest erosion of education and raw ability among recruits.

Not only has the proportion of high school graduates slipped, to 91 percent, but so have the test scores.

U.S. Rep. Charles B. Rangel, a New York Democrat, created a recent flurry of comments when he proposed that the draft be reinstated, to eliminate what he said was a disproportionate burden on African Americans in the event of war.

He presented statistics to Congress showing African Americans represented 22 percent of the enlisted personnel in the military.

Within the Army alone, ethnic and racial minorities currently make up 42 percent of the ranks, up from 38 percent during the gulf war. The proportion of blacks is 26.3 percent; of Hispanics, 8.9 percent.

But of all enlisted personnel in the active-duty Army, only 45,586 are classified as general combat infantrymen, with no other specialty. Of these, 4,841 - 10.6 percent - are black. Recruiters say African Americans have strongly gravitated to technical specialties rather than strictly combat roles, which would account for the lower proportion of black people within the infantry than in the Army as a whole.

The overall Army, much downsized since the Cold War, is nearly three-fifths of its former self, having been reduced from 706,200 to 476,300.

Last week, the members of the 24th Ordnance, which was joining the Third Infantry Division in Kuwait, climbed the steps to their plane with palpable enthusiasm.

Many had never been overseas. Most were middle-schoolers or younger 12 years ago when U.S. troops stomped Saddam Hussein's army in 100 hours of land warfare.

Sgt. William Sullivan, 23, a self-described "Army brat" born on a base in Frankfurt, Germany, appeared to want a test for toughness. He said he wished his training had been "harder."

Asked how he felt about the growing number of women in combat-theater roles, his career damage-control instincts kicked in. "No comment," he said.

Sgt. Mike Swanston, a New York native and an old soldier at 38, was making \$12 to \$13 an hour as an airline mechanic in the late 1980s when he gave it up for desert boots.

He ended up in the gulf war and on the "Highway of Death" - a notorious stretch of road north of Kuwait City littered with burned-out tanks and trucks.

"That was a shock," he said, "even coming from New York."

Now, a dozen years later, he doesn't know what the 24th Ordnance will face. The first-timers, he bets, are in for shocks of their own.

www.goordnance.apg.army.mil



The Loss of STS-107 - Space Shuttle Columbia & Crew



DoD mourns, begins help after Columbia Shuttle tragedy

by Jim Garamone.American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 2003 – NASA Administrator Sean O’Keefe said the loss of the Space Shuttle Columbia and its crew of seven a “tragic day” for the NASA family and America.

The orbiter broke apart above north-central Texas on Feb. 1 as it maneuvered for a planned landing at the Kennedy Space Center, Fla., in about 15 minutes. The shuttle was at about 203,000 feet and going about 12,500 mph, or Mach 18, when the accident occurred.

Five of the seven astronauts aboard were serving U.S. military officers. Air Force Col. Rick D. Husband, Navy Cmdr. William C. McCool, Air Force Lt. Col. Michael P. Anderson, Navy Capt. David M. Brown and Navy Cmdr. (Dr.) Laurel B. Clark were presumed lost in the accident. Mission Specialist Kalpana Chawla and Israeli air force Col. Ilan Ramon also died.

NASA Administrator O’Keefe notified President Bush of the accident soon after it happened. The president assured O’Keefe of the full support of the government.

“The Department of Defense will do everything asked of us by the lead federal agency – the Federal Emergency Management Agency,” said a DoD spokesman.

Bush spoke to the nation about the loss of the astronauts. “In an age when space flight has come to seem almost routine, it is easy to overlook the dangers of travel by rocket, and the difficulties of navigating the fierce outer atmosphere of the Earth,” the president said. “These astronauts knew the dangers, and they faced them willingly, knowing they had a high and noble purpose in life. Because of their courage and daring and idealism, we will miss them all the more.”

O’Keefe said there was no indication that anything from the ground affected the Columbia. He announced the formation of an external review group. The group, which will include representatives from the Air Force and Navy, will have full access to all data involved in the mishap. NASA will also empanel an internal mishap group.



In this image from television, contrails from what appears to be the space shuttle Columbia can be seen streaking across the sky over Texas, Saturday, Feb. 1, 2003. Columbia apparently disintegrated in flames minutes before it was to land in Florida. (AP Photo/WFAA-TV via APTN).

DoD will make all applicable information available, including radar reports generated out of U.S. Strategic Command and the North American Aerospace Defense Command. Also, the DoD Manned Space Flight Support Office will work closely with NASA, the Department of Homeland Security and FEMA. (FEMA officially will become part of DHS by March 1.)

U.S. military bases in Texas are standing by to assist FEMA in any way possible. And the newly formed U.S. Northern Command will also help civilian authorities upon request.

A visibly moved O’Keefe spoke of the mishap during a Feb. 1 press conference from Kennedy Space Center. “It started out as a pretty happy morning awaiting the landing of STS-107,” he said. “We highly anticipated their return, because we couldn’t wait to congratulate them for their extraordinary performance and their excellent efforts on the science mission on this very important flight.

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The Loss of STS-107 - Space Shuttle Columbia & Crew



DoD mourns, begins help after Columbia Shuttle tragedy continued

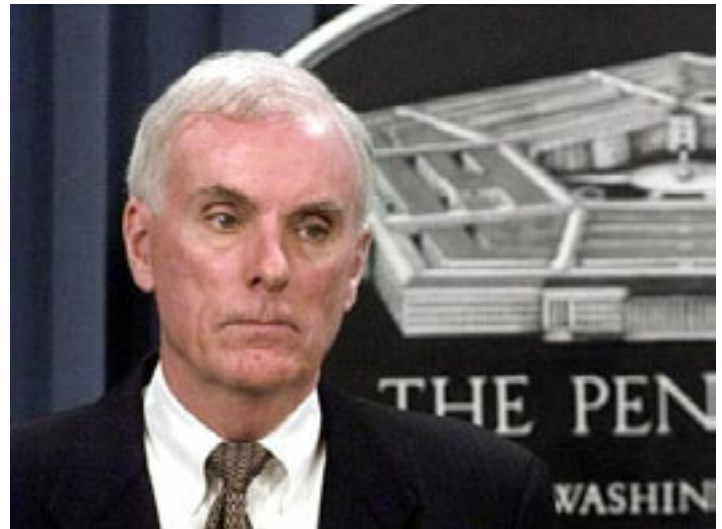
“(The crew) dedicated their lives to pushing the scientific challenges for all of us here on Earth. They dedicated themselves to that and did it with a happy heart, willingly and with great enthusiasm. The loss of this valiant crew is something we will never be able to get over.”

O’Keefe said he told the families of the astronauts that he will do everything to help them “work their way through this horrific tragedy.”

NASA Associate Administrator for Space Flight Bill Ready said the families are bearing up to the tragedy with an incredible amount of dignity. “One thing came across loud and clear as we were visiting with them,” he said. “They knew the crew was absolutely dedicated to the mission that they were performing . . . They believed in what they were doing.”

Ready said the families told NASA to “find what happened, fix it, and move on. We cannot let their sacrifice be in vain.”

The Columbia mishap occurred almost 17 years to the day after the Space Shuttle Challenger explosion. On Jan. 28, 1986, Challenger



Retired Navy Adm. Harold Gehman meets reporters in this Jan. 9, 2001 file photo at the Pentagon to discuss the Cole commission’s report on the bombing that killed 17 sailors. NASA Administrator Sean O’Keefe said, Sunday, Feb. 2, 2003 on ABC’s “This Week” that Gehman will lead an independent objective board that’s well versed in understanding exactly how to look about the forensics in the shuttle’s destruction. (AP Photo/Hillery Smith Garrison, File)

erupted in a ball of flames about one minute after liftoff from Kennedy Space Center. Seven astronauts died in that mishap, among them three military officers: Navy Captain Michael J. Smith, Air Force Lt. Col. Francis Richard “Dick” Scobee and Air Force Lt. Col. Ellison S. Onizuka.

Thirty-six years ago, on Jan. 27, 1967, three astronauts died in a flash fire at Kennedy Space Center during a launch pad test of the Apollo/Saturn space vehicle being prepared for the first piloted flight. Air Force Lt. Col. Virgil I. “Gus” Grissom, Air Force Lt. Col. Edward H. White and Navy Lt. Cmdr. Roger B. Chaffee were victims of that tragic accident.

Five astronauts were in U.S. military

American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 2003 – Five of the seven astronauts killed aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia were serving U.S. military officers.

The orbiter broke apart above north-central Texas on Feb. 1 at about 203,000 feet and was going about 12,500 mph, or Mach 18, when the accident occurred. It was headed for a planned touchdown at the Kennedy Space Center, Fla., in about 15 minutes.

The mission commander was **Air Force Col. Rick D. Husband**. The 45-year-old officer was from Amarillo, Texas. He was married and had two children. Husband received a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering from Texas Tech University in 1980 and a master of science degree in mechanical engineering from California State University, Fresno, in 1990.



Husband was commissioned in May 1980, and attended pilot training at Vance Air Force Base, Okla. He flew F-4 Phantom aircraft. In December 1987, Husband was assigned to Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., where he attended the U.S. Air Force Test Pilot School. Upon completion, Husband served as a test pilot flying the F-4 and all five models of the F-15. In June 1992, Husband was assigned to the Aircraft and Armament Evaluation Establishment at Boscombe Down, England, as an exchange test pilot with the Royal Air Force. He logged over 3,800 hours of flight time in more than 40 different types

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Five astronauts were in U.S. military continued

of aircraft.

NASA selected Husband as an astronaut candidate in December 1994. He flew as pilot on STS-96 in 1999, and logged 235 hours and 13 minutes in space.

Navy Cmdr. William C. McCool was the pilot of the Columbia.

Born in San



Diego, he was 41. He graduated from high school in Lubbock, Texas. He attended the U.S. Naval Academy and graduated second in his class in 1983. He was married.

McCool completed flight training in August 1986 and flew EA-6B Prowlers aboard the aircraft carriers USS Coral Sea and the USS Enterprise. He was also assigned to the Navy Test Pilot School, Naval Air Station

Patuxent River, Md. McCool had more than 2,800 hours of flight experience in 24 aircraft and more than 400 carrier arrestments.

He was selected as an astronaut in 1996. This was his first flight into space.



Air Force Lt. Col. Michael P. Anderson, 43, was born in Plattsburgh, N.Y. He received a bachelor of science degree in physics/astronomy from University of Washington in 1981, and a master of science degree in physics from Creighton University in Omaha, Neb., in 1990.

Anderson entered the Air Force in 1981 and was assigned to Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, as the chief of communication maintenance at the communications squadron. In 1986, he was selected to attend Undergraduate Pilot Training at Vance Air Force Base, Okla. Upon graduation, he was assigned to the 2nd Airborne Command and Control Squadron, Offutt Air Force Base, Neb., as an EC-135 pilot. Anderson had logged over 3,000 hours in various models of the KC-135 and the T-38A aircraft.

He was selected as an astronaut in December 1994. He flew on STS-89 in January 1998.

Navy Capt. (Dr.) David M. Brown was 46 and from Arlington, Va. He received a bachelor of science degree in biology from the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., in 1978, and a doctorate in medicine from Eastern Virginia Medical School in 1982.

Upon completion of flight surgeon training in 1984, was assigned to Adak, Alaska. He was then deployed aboard the carrier USS Carl Vinson. In 1988, he was the only flight surgeon in a 10-year period to



The Loss of STS-107 - Space Shuttle Columbia & Crew



surgeon, where he also flew the T-38 Talon. Brown logged over 2,700 flight hours, with 1,700 in high performance military aircraft.

He was selected as an astronaut in 1996. This was his first flight into space.



Navy Cmdr. (Dr.) Laurel B. Clark was born in Iowa, but considered Racine, Wis., to be her hometown. She was married with one child. She received her bachelor of science degree in zoology in 1983 and doctorate in medicine in 1987, both from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

During medical school, Clark did active duty training with the Diving Medicine Department at the Naval Experimental Diving Unit, Panama City, Fla., in March 1987. After completing medical school, Clark underwent postgraduate medical education in Pediatrics at the Naval Hospital Bethesda, Md. In 1989, she completed Navy undersea medical officer training at the Naval Undersea Medical Institute in Groton, Conn., and diving medical officer training at the Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center in Panama City.

She was then assigned as the Submarine Squadron Fourteen Medical Department Head in Holy Loch, Scotland. During that assignment, she dove with U.S. Navy divers and Naval Special Warfare Unit Two Seals and performed numerous medical evacuations from submarines.

Clark also was designated as a Naval flight surgeon. She was stationed at Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Ariz. She made numerous deployments, including one overseas to the Western Pacific, practiced medicine in austere environments and flew on multiple aircraft.

Prior to her selection as an astronaut candidate, she served as a flight surgeon for the Naval Flight Officer advanced training squadron in Pensacola, Fla.

The Columbia mission was her first space flight.

be chosen for pilot training. He received his wings of gold in 1990. Brown flew the A-6E Intruder and later the F-18 Hornet. He served aboard the carrier USS Independence. In 1995, he reported to the Navy Test Pilot School as its flight





The Loss of STS-107 - Space Shuttle Columbia & Crew



By The Associated Press

Developments in the aftermath of space shuttle Columbia disaster:

_NASA says Columbia experienced an unusual rise in temperature and wind resistance that forced rapid changes in its flight path -

Shuttle disaster developments

possible evidence that some heat-protection tiles were missing or damaged.

_Searchers scour east Texas and western Louisiana for wreckage to be taken to Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana. Pieces "as big as a quarter to as big as a pickup" are reported found.

_At churches across America, the loss of the astronauts gives rise to grief and reflection. "A lot of things occur, we just wonder why and how," says Jim Andreini, 58, at Grace Brethren Church in Westerville, Ohio.

_President Bush plans to fly to Johnson Space Center in Houston on Tuesday for a NASA memorial service for the seven astronauts.

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STS-107 crew included Israeli colonel and civilian aerospace engineer



Mission Specialist 2: Kalpana Chawla, 41, was an aerospace engineer and an FAA Certified Flight Instructor. Chawla served as Flight Engineer and Mission Specialist 2 for STS-107. She received a bachelor of science in aeronautical engineering from Punjab Engineering College, India, in 1982, a master of science in aerospace engineering from the University of Texas-Arlington in 1984, and a doctorate in

aerospace engineering from the University of Colorado-Boulder in 1988. As a member of the Red Team, Chawla, with CDR Rick Husband, was responsible for maneuvering Columbia as part of several experiments in the shuttle's payload bay. Chawla also worked with the following experiments: Astroculture (AST); Advanced Protein Crystal Facility (APCF); Commercial Protein Crystal Growth (CPCG_PCF); Biotechnology Demonstration System (BDS); ESA Biopack (eight experiments); Combustion Module (CM-2), which included the Laminar Soot Processes (LSP), Water Mist Fire Suppression (MIST) and Structures of Flame Balls at Low Lewisnumber (SOFBALL) experiments; Mechanics of Granular Materials (MGM); Vapor Compression Distillation Flight Experiment (VCD FE); and the Zeolite Crystal Growth Furnace (ZCG).

Selected by NASA in December 1994, Chawla was the prime robotic arm operator on STS-87 in 1997, the fourth U.S. Microgravity Payload flight. STS-87 focused on how the weightless environment of space affects various physical processes. Prior to STS-107, Chawla logged more than 376 hours in space.



Payload Specialist 1: Ilan Ramon, 48, a colonel in the Israeli Air Force, was a fighter pilot who was the only payload specialist on STS-107. Ramon received a bachelor of science in electronics and computer engineering from the University of Tel Aviv, Israel, in 1987. Ramon, as a member of the Red Team, was the prime crewmember for the Mediterranean Israeli Dust Experiment (MEIDEX), a multispectral camera that

measured small dust particles (dust aerosols) in the atmosphere over the Mediterranean and the Saharan coast of the Atlantic. He worked with the following experiments: European Space Agency Advanced Respiratory Monitoring System (ARMS); Astroculture (AST-1 and 2); Biological Research in Canister - Development of Gravity Sensitive Plant Cells in Microgravity (BRIC); Combustion Module (CM-2), which included the Laminar Soot Processes (LSP), Water Mist Fire Suppression (MIST) and Structures of Flame Balls at Low Lewis-number (SOFBALL) experiments; the Microbial Physiology Flight Experiments Team (MPFE) experiments, which included the Effects of Microgravity on Microbial Physiology and Spaceflight Effects on Fungal Growth, Metabolism and Sensitivity to Anti-fungal Drugs; the Physiology and Biochemistry Team (PhAB4) suite of experiments, which included Calcium Kinetics, Latent Virus Shedding, Protein Turnover and Renal Stone Risk; and Space Technology and Research Students Bootes (STARS Bootes).

Ramon was selected as a Payload Specialist by the Israeli Air Force in 1997 and approved by NASA in 1998. He reported for training at the NASA Johnson Space Center in Houston in July 1998 and was making his first spaceflight



The Loss of STS-107 - Space Shuttle Columbia & Crew



by Pauline Arrillaga

NACOGDOCHES, Texas (AP) - Hundreds of investigators with expertise in airline accidents, engineering and forensics converged on Texas and Louisiana to join in the painstaking job of retrieving pieces of the space shuttle Columbia from a swath of forested country turned disaster area.

As inundated local authorities scrambled to track and guard a sprawling debris field, NASA established command posts in Lufkin, Texas, and at Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana to oversee recovery and examination of the wreckage.

In Texas, about 300 people from 30 agencies, including the FBI, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Transportation Safety Board and the Texas Department of Public Safety, will be dispatched to collect thousands of pieces as small as a pebble and as big as a pickup truck.

Once in hand, the wreckage will be trucked to the Louisiana base, where engineers with shuttle contractor United Space Alliance will sift through it in search of clues to what caused Columbia to break apart over Texas on Saturday morning just minutes before landing.

The intention is to try to reconstruct what is left of Columbia, and establish a sequence of how each part peeled off during its high-speed re-entry into the atmosphere.

The salvage operation alone is a formidable task, covering an area

Located Debris

All debris is United States Government property and is critical to the investigation of the shuttle accident. Any and all debris from the accident is to be left alone and reported to Government authorities. Unauthorized persons found in possession of accident debris will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. If you find any debris, please call the Johnson Space Center Emergency Operations Center, (281) 483-3388 or send an e-mail to columbiainages@nasa.gov.

Investigators track down shuttle debris in Texas & Louisiana

that stretches from the rolling hills of East Texas to a suburb of New Orleans, where authorities found what could be insulation from Columbia.

Louisiana state police confirmed more than a dozen chunks of debris in eight different parishes.

However, the search for wreckage has focused on Texas, where Gov. Rick Perry said 33 counties - from north of Dallas all the way to the Gulf Coast - had reported finding debris.

The heart of the operation is in the piney woods of East Texas, a region known for its thick forests of pines and oaks, expansive farm land and cow pastures. The area is home to four national forests, covering almost 700,000 acres, and two reservoirs that together span about 300,000 acres.

While the region is a sanctuary for hunters, boaters and anglers, its challenging terrain makes the job facing Columbia recovery teams that much more difficult.

"This is forest - dense forest," said James Kroll, director of the Emergency Geospatial Mapping Center at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches. "There is no way to describe how many pieces there are and how spread over the landscape they are."

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Volunteers prepare to enter a wooded area in San Augustine County, Texas to search for debris from the space shuttle Columbia, Sunday, Feb. 2, 2003. (AP Photo/Sue Ogrocki).



The Loss of STS-107 - Space Shuttle Columbia & Crew



Investigators track down shuttle debris in Texas & Louisiana continued

“Ten years from now, folks are going to be walking around the woods and finding stuff.”

In Nacogdoches County alone, authorities have logged more than 1,200 confirmed debris sites. State troopers and local authorities are manning 130 spots, alongside two-lane highways, restaurants and ranches, to ensure curious scavengers don't make off with any evidence.

Though local officials had too few bodies to protect every piece discovered, they said NASA had provided a list of priorities: anything that could contain data or resembles computer circuitry, or potentially radioactive materials.

Kroll has 10 technicians fanned out across the county using remote global-positioning satellites to log the precise location of wreckage for a debris map that could aid recovery teams.

Among the items discovered so far: a car-size chunk that splashed into Toledo Bend Reservoir on the Texas-Louisiana state line, a 7- to 8-foot door-like fragment, what resembles part of a windshield and a 5- to 6-foot-long object authorities suspect could be part of the landing gear.

In San Augustine, just east of Nacogdoches, Larry Epps placed a 55-gallon barrel to protect a piece of metal that landed in his hay meadow.

“If it hit me, my wife would have been a widow,” he said of the hollow gray object that resembles a tire. He later found what appears to be a circuit board about 100 yards away from his front yard and a half dozen 2-by-2-inch metal pieces in his meadow.

Marc Masferrer, editor of The Lufkin Daily News, said a landowner led him to what appeared to be a seat from the shuttle in a pasture 20 miles west of Nacogdoches.

There have been more grim discoveries - human remains, including a leg, torso, thigh bone and skull. NASA confirmed the remains of some of the seven Columbia astronauts had been recovered.

Shuttle disaster developments continued

_Former Navy Adm. Harold W. Gehman Jr., who helped investigate the 2000 terrorist attack on the USS Cole, is named to oversee independent investigation of the accident.

_Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon declares astronaut Ilan Ramon a national hero. Ramon was the first Israeli in space. Grieving friends and relatives of Ramon arrive in Houston to join Ramon's widow and children.

_Russia launches an unmanned, previously scheduled Progress cargo ship to the international space station.

_Forensics experts say they are confident remains of Columbia crew members can be genetically identified. Johnson Space Center spokeswoman says remains of some astronauts have been found in rural east Texas



Maurice Amozig (L) from Israel, and his daughter Moran (R) of Tel Aviv, place an Israeli flag at the Astronaut Memorial at the Visitor's Center at the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida February 2, 2003. Visitors gathered to pay tribute to space shuttle Columbia astronauts. Columbia's crew of seven perished as the vehicle broke up during reentry over Texas. Amozig now lives in Titusville, Florida. Col. Ilan Ramon, Israel's first astronaut, died in the accident. Reuters photo.

A banner for the NASA website. It features a blue sky with white clouds and an American flag. The text reads: "SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA The latest news on the loss of Columbia and her crew. Find out more. ➔" Below the banner is the URL "www.nasa.gov/" in a large, bold, blue font.

Report: More GIs requested in South Korea

by T.D. Flack, Stars and Stripes

SEOUL — The top U.S. military commander in the Pacific has requested additional aircraft — fighter planes, surveillance planes and long-range bombers — and 2,000 troops, CBS News has reported.

The request comes as reports emerged of increased activity near a North Korean nuclear complex.

Adm. Thomas B. Fargo, U.S. Pacific commander, requested about 2,000 troops — mostly Air Force — be moved to the region, the network reported Friday.

He also reportedly wants two dozen long range bombers — B-52s and B-1s — moved to Guam, in range of targets in North Korea. He also requested eight F-15E fighter-bombers and U-2s and other reconnaissance aircraft be added to U.S. forces in Japan and Korea, according to the report.

Military officials are staying tight-lipped about the CBS exclusive, releasing little information.

“We don’t have any confirmed information on that statement,” and U.S. Forces Korea Commander Gen. Leon LaPorte is out of the country at this time, said spokeswoman Lee Ferguson. She was unable to provide details on LaPorte’s location and forwarded all queries to the Pacific Command.

Pacific Command officials, reached in Hawaii Sunday, would provide no further details.

“As a matter of policy, we don’t discuss our future planning,” Lt. Cmdr. Jensin Sommer, a command spokeswoman, told Stripes.

But, she said, “we plan for a wide variety of scenarios in support of our missions of deterrence in the Asia-Pacific region.”

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has not yet approved Fargo’s request and officials stressed that no military action is imminent, according to CBS.

The request for additional firepower comes as U.S. satellite photos show North Korea could be preparing to start reprocessing spent uranium fuel rods into weapons grade plutonium, according to the report.

The photos from a North Korean nuclear complex at Yongbyon show activity at a reprocessing facility and at a nearby site where spent fuel rods are stored, according to news reports.

South Korean defense officials also had little to say about the report.

“We have not been informed of such a plan,” a Defense Ministry spokesman told The Associated Press on, as customary, condition of anonymity. “We expect the U.S. to discuss such a plan with us if it has one.”

White House spokesman Ari Fleischer would not comment on the reports Friday but warned Pyongyang against taking “another

provocative step” that “further isolates North Korea from the international community,” according to the report.

U.S. intelligence officials say North Korea has enough uranium for about six nuclear weapons and could begin producing the plutonium in March — the same time the United States could have 250,000 troops committed to battle in Iraq, according to CBS.

A look at President Bush’s budget for Defense

By The Associated Press

Agency: Department of Defense

Spending: \$379.9 billion

Percentage change from 2003: +4.2 percent

Highlights:

- Pay raises for service members would range from 2 percent to 6.3 percent, depending on rank and length of service.



- Includes \$245 million to maintain a scaled-down version of the air patrols over the United States that began Sept. 11, 2001, but makes no provision for the cost of continuing the war in Afghanistan or potential war against Iraq. Congress would be asked to approve a separate, supplemental spending bill to cover war costs.

- Among the military services, the biggest spending increase would be for Navy shipbuilding,

up 2.7 percent. The Navy would build seven new ships during the budget year, two more than this year, plus it would have \$1.1 billion to continue the conversion of four Trident nuclear submarines to conventional subs capable of launching cruise missiles.

- Special operations forces, which are taking a more prominent role in the global war on terrorism, would get a 1.5 percent increase, as would missile defense programs and spending on space and unmanned aerial vehicles.

- All three fighter aircraft programs that had seemed to be in danger of cancellation or curtailment — the Air Force F/A-22 Raptor, the Navy F/A-18 Super Hornet and the multi-service Joint Strike Fighter — would continue. The Raptor would get \$5.2 billion, the Super Hornet \$3.5 billion and the Joint Strike Fighter \$4.4 billion.

Official says photos show Iraq bioweapons

by Barry Schweid

WASHINGTON (AP) - Photographs of mobile biological weapons installations and transcripts of overheard conversations among Iraqi officials are part of the evidence Secretary of State Colin Powell will present to convince allies that Saddam Hussein is defying the United Nations, an administration official said Monday.

Powell sifted through classified U.S. intelligence on Monday to choose what he will make public on Wednesday. He is expected to display the photographs and refer to transcripts of conversations, an administration official told The Associated Press.

At the White House, meanwhile, presidential spokesman Ari Fleischer told reporters that the United States has a "wide variety of means" to support U.S. assertions that Iraq has weapons of mass destruction.

3rd U.S. carrier near Iraq; 4th to arrive soon

by Robert Burns

WASHINGTON (AP) - A third U.S. Navy aircraft carrier is now within striking distance of Iraq, joining the USS Constellation and the USS Harry S. Truman, and a fourth will head there soon, defense officials said Monday.

The USS Abraham Lincoln, which had been holding in waters off Australia last month, re-entered the Arabian Sea over the weekend, the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. It departed Perth, Australia on Jan. 20 after receiving orders to head back to the Persian Gulf instead of going to its home port at Everett, Wash.

With a possible war against Iraq looming, the Lincoln is in the unusual situation of extending its time at sea indefinitely. It completed its normal six-month deployment in January and was due to return from the Gulf to its home port at Everett, Wash. Instead it was ordered to hold in the western Pacific and await further instructions.

The Lincoln is the only carrier with a squadron of the Navy's newest fighter-bombers, the F/A-18 Super Hornet, which has greater range than the older Hornets. Its air wing includes more than 80 attack and support planes.

The Constellation took the Lincoln's place in the Gulf in mid-December and is still there.

The Truman is in the eastern Mediterranean.

A fourth carrier, the Norfolk, Va.-based USS Theodore Roosevelt, is wrapping up pre-deployment training off the East Coast of the United States and is likely to head toward the Gulf within several days, one defense official said.

The Navy is prepared to send a fifth carrier, the USS Kitty Hawk, which is based at Yokosuka, Japan. If it goes, it likely would be replaced in the Pacific by the USS Carl Vinson, officials say.

And at the Pentagon, a defense official said a fourth Navy aircraft carrier will be sent to the Persian Gulf. The USS Theodore Roosevelt, based in Norfolk, Va., is wrapping up pre-deployment training and is likely to head toward the Gulf within several days, the official said.

Powell, in an article in The Wall Street Journal on Monday, said there would be no "smoking gun" in his presentation designed to show that Saddam has defied disarmament demands. But he stressed that U.N. weapons inspectors were harassed and shadowed by Iraqi government "minders" who monitored what those interviewed said to U.N. inspectors.

"The U.S. seeks Iraq's peaceful disarmament," Powell said. "But we will not shrink from war if that is the only way to rid Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction."

Iraq continued to smuggle in technology for weapons programs in December, he asserted.

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A U.S. flag waves above a group of soldiers practicing mine clearing in the Kuwaiti desert 10 miles south of Iraq Friday, Jan. 31, 2003. The soldiers are from the Army's 3rd Infantry Division based in Fort Stewart in Georgia. (AP Photo/Kevork Djansezian).

Iraqi leader warns of U.S. casualties

by Hamza Hendawi

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) - Iraq will inflict massive casualties on American troops if the United States launches an invasion to topple Saddam Hussein, a senior Iraqi legislator declared Monday.

Iraqi parliament speaker Saadoun Hammadi told a group of legislators from the European Parliament that Iraq "will not turn the other cheek" should the United States use force to make Saddam's regime give up banned weapons programs.

"American aggression will end up in a catastrophe for them," Hammadi said. "They will incur casualties beyond their imagination."

Official says photos show Iraq bioweapons continued

The presentation could be critical to U.S. attempts to rally skeptical allies and other members of the Council to the proposition of war with Iraq if it continues to harbor the thousands of illicit weapons the Bush administration contends Saddam has hidden away.

“We will work to bridge our differences, building on the bedrock of our shared values and long history of acting together to meet common challenges,” Powell wrote.

The secretary plans to meet in New York on Tuesday and Wednesday with foreign ministers or ambassadors from all, or virtually all, of the 14 other nations on the Security Council, spokesman Richard Boucher said Monday.

“This presentation, we think, will be compelling,” Boucher said.

The spokesman also said “we are not trying to hype this presentation.” Asked if the evidence would be very surprising to the other governments, Boucher replied: “Generally, no.”

In Washington, meanwhile, Democratic and Republican congressional leaders were invited to the White House for a meeting at 7 a.m. EST Wednesday on Powell’s presentation to the United Nations.

As the administration sought to expand its network of potential coalition partners, Powell met with the king of Bahrain, Sheik Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa, who then called on Vice President Dick Cheney and planned to see President Bush at the White House.

Bahrain, which provides a base for the U.S. Navy’s Fifth Fleet, was the target of long-range Scud missiles fired by Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War that reversed Iraq’s annexation of Kuwait.

Pro-government newspapers reported Sunday that the Arab nation was deploying Patriot missile batteries to counter any possible long-range missile threats.

Rolf Ekeus, who headed U.N. inspections in Iraq from 1991-97, said Monday he believes the current UN. inspection team should be given two years to carry out its work.

Speaking to a gathering at the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace, Ekeus said the inspectors would need that long to determine what Iraq did between 1998 and 2002 when there were no U.N. inspections in the country.

Ekeus’s suggested time frame contrasts with the administration view that Iraq should be given a just few more weeks to report its arsenal of forbidden weapons to U.N. inspectors.



An Iraqi soldier stands guard with a machine gun at the main gate of al-Nida company, which produces mechanical parts and equipment for missiles, in Baghdad, on Monday, Feb. 3, 2003. Iraq claims U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell will fabricate evidence against Saddam Hussein’s regime when he appears before the U.N. Security Council this week to try to prove the Iraqis are hiding banned weapons. (AP Photo/Hussein Malla)

He indicated that it was unrealistic for the U.N. Security Council to expect that Saddam would voluntarily acknowledge the type of weapons he possesses.

“If Saddam declared all of his holdings, we still would believe it,” Ekeus said.

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Saddam spending more time on Iraqi TV

by Hamza Hendawi

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) - It's 9 p.m. in Baghdad, time for the main TV news and a solid hour or more of Saddam Hussein, giving pep talks to his generals, ordering coffee, sending regards to faraway tribal chieftains and denouncing American "wickedness."

Although his portraits and statues are everywhere, the Iraqi leader hardly ever appears in public, and until the past month he hadn't been seen much on tightly controlled state television. But lately the personality cult has been dominating the air waves, usually in excerpts of meetings with officers and aides.

Field-Marshal Saddam Hussein, "The Leader President, The Victorious, May God Protect Him" in the official media's words, is usually seen in a three-piece suit at the head of a long table, a small leather bag of his beloved Cuban cigars at hand.

The officers, ranging in rank from colonel to general, stand stiffly at attention and salute as Saddam walks in. His son Qusay, a civilian who heads the elite Republican Guard Corps, is often present and also at attention.

IRS says partial tax break okay for service members' home sales

American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 2003 — The Internal Revenue Service recently clarified a home sales rule affecting service members seeking a capital gains tax exemption worth up to nearly \$500,000 for a couple.

The IRS said service members can claim partial exemptions if military duty interfered with their ability to comply with the exemption's two-year residency rule.

The income tax rule in question said home sellers could claim the full exemption only by owning and living in the house for at least two years out of the previous five. Sellers who couldn't meet that rule could still qualify for a partial exemption if, among other things, they sold because of a change in the place of employment of 50 miles or more.

The rule made no explicit mention of exceptions or relief for service members moving on official military orders. The IRS clarification, in essence, gives service members the same status as any other early seller eligible for a partial exemption.

The amount of the partial exemption is based on how many days of the 730 (two years) required were met before the sale. For example, one year of residence would merit 50 percent of the tax exemption, which would mean an exemption of up to \$125,000 for an individual and \$250,000 for a couple.

Tax reporting and treatment of full and partial exemptions are discussed in IRS Publication 523, "Selling Your Home." It's accessible and downloadable online at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p523.pdf.

"It is sweet to sit and talk to you," Saddam tells a group of army officers in footage from Jan. 27.

The officers, mostly in olive-green army fatigues, tell Saddam how privileged they are to meet him. One officer tells of being nagged by his children who have seen other officers with Saddam on TV and want to know when it'll be dad's turn. Officers sometimes break into songs of praise of Saddam.

The reasons for all this sudden exposure are many: a way of rallying the estimated 22 million Iraqis for a possible American attack, a

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Iraqi Air Defenders Fire on Coalition Pilots

UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND, Stuttgart Germany (January 31, 2003) — Operation Northern Watch aircraft were fired upon and threatened by elements of the Iraqi integrated air defense system Jan. 31.

Coalition aircraft continued to enforce the northern no-fly zone and responded in self-defense to the Iraqi attacks by dropping munitions on Iraqi anti-aircraft artillery approximately 10 miles east of Mosul. All coalition aircraft departed the area safely.

Based out of Incirlik AB, Turkey, Operation Northern Watch is conducted by a coalition of U.S., United Kingdom and Turkish forces who enforce the no-fly zone in northern Iraq and monitor Iraqi forces to determine compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions.



Sgt. Joseph Geyster of Athol, Mass., left, loads duffel bags into a trailer at the Melrose National Guard Armory in Melrose, Mass. on Saturday after a federal activation ceremony for Army National Guard Company B, 1st Battalion, 182nd Infantry, at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall. AP photo.

Saddam spending more time on Iraqi TV continued

show of control and business-as-usual, a display of battle readiness and a demonstration of loyal camaraderie at a time when Saddam's enemies are reported to be working on the generals to overthrow him.

Those in search of other fare can flip to Al-Shabab, a channel set up in 1994 by Saddam's other son, Odai. Lately it offers the American series "VIP," starring Pamela ("Baywatch") Anderson, and an Egyptian soap opera about a greedy man who marries women for their money, only to lose it all on the stock market.

But many Iraqis are tuning in to the Saddam footage, if only for the novelty of seeing him relaxing, talking and joking.

Here's the leader meeting with army commanders: As each officer identifies himself, Saddam names his tribe or clan and sends regards to its chief. Battle tactics come up and he is instantly the supreme commander, stressing, for example, that war games should use live ammunition.

At a meeting Jan. 29, a special forces commander tells Saddam his

men walked 48 miles in 17 hours with only one two-hour rest stop. Saddam's response: They should walk faster so they can reach an enemy target, attack it and return to base the same day.

On Feb. 1, Saddam wants to know what his commanders are learning from watching Israeli tanks in TV footage of clashes with Palestinian clashes. Another time he's telling them to make sure their men wash regularly and that their water taps work.

Saddam appears at pains to come across as a simple country boy talking about how village people light their homes, and describing what real darkness feels like far from the city.

He listens patiently to army officers reporting on their troops' readiness. He laces his talk with Muslim prayers and refers to any war with the United States in a religious context of "righteousness" versus "evil."

He interrupts one meeting to call out "Can someone bring us some coffee here?" Another time he turns avuncular, ordering his officers to "Drink your tea before it gets cold."

The official media projects an impression of calm deliberation. One recent Cabinet meeting is said to have debated a 10-year economic plan. Last month newspapers reported Saddam had ordered Cabinet ministers to bar hawkers from setting up shop on sidewalks.

The media also give prominence to anti-war demonstrations abroad and publish lengthy reports on the rift over Iraq among U.N. Security Council members.

State-owned publishing houses continue to churn out books about the Iraqi leader's life, philosophy and speeches.

In "Saddam Hussein and the Travel to the Cities of Light," a study of Saddam's ideology, Muayyad AbdulQader writes: "After long years of darkness, Saddam Hussein has lit the candles of hope in the sky of a homeland that the winds of despair, darkness and regression tried to uproot."



Members of the National Guard unit in Nacogdoches, Texas, stand watch over a piece of debris believed to be part of the shuttle Columbia on Saturday in downtown Nacogdoches. AP photo.



An unidentified U.S. Marine from the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force struggles to walk during a sand storm in the Kuwaiti desert south of Iraq on Monday, Feb. 3, 2003. (AP Photo/Laura Rauch).

Domestic violence decreasing Armywide

FORT BELVOIR, Va. (Army News Service, Jan. 31, 2003) — Statistics show that rates of domestic violence among Army families are not only lower than national standards, but they are also steadily decreasing, said Brig. Gen. Robert L. Decker, commander of the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center.

Decker made that statement on the inside cover of “Hot Topics: Family Violence Behind Closed Doors,” a pull-out insert in the February issue of *Soldiers* magazine, hitting the street this week at installations Army-wide.

The rate for child abuse is 12.2 per 1,000 persons nationwide versus only 5.1 per 1,000 in the Army, according to the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse.

“During the past seven years, we have seen a steady decline in documented cases of abuse,” said Lt. Col. Yvonne Tucker-Harris, family advocacy program manager for the Community and Family Support Center. She added, though, that some cases still go unreported in both civilian and military communities.

Studies of family violence in the Army show that age and maturity levels are important risk factors in determining an individual’s involvement. Statistically, 22- to 26-year-olds have the highest rate of both spouse and child abuse.

“Any case of domestic violence is one too many,” Tucker-Harris said. “Those of us in the military see ourselves as a family, and family members are as important to readiness as our soldiers are.”

In 2001 there were 6,404 substantiated allegations of family violence within Army ranks. Women and children suffered the most injuries,

and researchers emphasize that these numbers include only cases that were reported and cannot be inclusive of violence that occurred unnoticed or was ignored. The total number of spouse-abuse reports was 7,693, with 3,948 of those reports being substantiated. Studies reveal that spouse abuse is most frequent among young couples who have not yet developed joint coping and communication skills. Child-abuse reports were somewhat lower than those of spouse abuse at 6,579 reports, with 2,456 of those cases being substantiated.

Despite good news, the Army lost four wives and one husband in a string of deadly violence last summer at Fort Bragg, N.C.

“Violence is not compatible with our core values,” Decker said. “It is contrary to everything we believe in as an organization: respect, honor, integrity, personal courage.

“We must empower soldiers to recognize risk factors in their own lives and encourage them to seek help before violence occurs,” Decker said.

The Army Family Advocacy Program offers intervention and treatment services that can turn dysfunctional relationships into healthy bonds, Decker said. He added that every leader is responsible for acting upon known or suspected cases of family violence.

“If our families are in trouble,” Decker said, “so too is soldier and unit readiness.”

(Editor’s note: Beth Reece of Soldiers magazine is the editor of “Hot Topics: Family Violence Behind Closed Doors.” Editors are encouraged to localize information from this excerpt by contacting local Family Advocacy offices.)

Secretary of State opposes military draft

WASHINGTON (AP) - Secretary of State Colin Powell said Friday he opposes a resumption of the military draft, contending that the all-volunteer military has been able to meet manpower needs and has worked “very, very well.”

Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., the chief proponent of restoring the draft, says that with an all-volunteer force, the burden of war falls disproportionately on minorities and lower-income families.

Rangel also said policy-makers would be less likely to support war if their own children might have to fight.

Powell, who spent three decades in the military, commented in

response to a question asked by one of a number of area students invited to spend the day visiting the State Department.

“The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard we have now are the best we’ve ever had - professional young people serving their country willingly, just as patriotic and dedicated as any group of Americans you’ll ever find,” he said.

Since manpower needs are being met, “I don’t see a need to go to a draft, and I think the all-volunteer force is so good that I wouldn’t try to go back to conscription,” he said. “And I don’t think the Congress would approve it now, anyway.”

U.S. soldier is shot in southern Germany

By STEPHEN GRAHAM

BERLIN (AP) - A U.S. soldier was seriously wounded by gunfire early Monday after he pulled his car off the road in southern Germany to clean ice from the windshield, police said.

The 26-year-old private first class from the U.S. Army’s 1st Infantry Division was wearing civilian clothes when he was shot in the left

hand and leg on his way to the barracks in Schweinfurt, 60 miles east of Frankfurt, Schweinfurt police spokesman Karl-Heinz Schmitt said in a statement.

Police said they were focusing on a personal motive, after both German investigators and U.S. military officials said there were no

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Key upcoming events in the Iraqi standoff

By The Associated Press

Here are some important events planned in the coming days in the standoff with Iraq:

_Feb. 4: British Prime Minister Tony Blair to meet with French President Jacques Chirac to try to win French support for U.S.-British stance against Saddam Hussein. France, which like Britain and the United States has veto power on the U.N. Security Council, has urged that U.N. weapons inspectors be given more time.

_Feb. 5: Secretary of State Colin Powell to offer evidence to Security Council in support of U.S. claim that Iraq possesses banned weapons.

_Feb. 8: Chief U.N. weapons inspectors Hans Blix and Mohamed ElBaradei go to Baghdad for second round of talks with Iraqi officials.

_Feb. 14: Blix and ElBaradei deliver progress report to the Security Council, an assessment that could help swing the diplomatic balance on military action against Iraq.

U.S. soldier is shot in southern Germany continued

indications of a terror attack.

“It looks like a criminal act,” police spokesman Dieter Klein said. “We’re tending to look at (the soldier’s) personal relationships.”

The shooting took place around 5 a.m. about three miles from the Schweinfurt barracks, where the 2nd Brigade of the U.S. Army’s 1st Infantry Division is stationed.

The soldier was able to drive despite being wounded, and was in stable condition after undergoing surgery, 1st Infantry spokesman Maj. Mark Ballesteros said. Earlier, the soldier’s unit had said he was released from the hospital Monday evening. Ballesteros declined to give further details, including the soldier’s identity.

Police said they would question him Tuesday.

The soldier was driving a Ford Mustang with U.S. military license plates that closely resemble German plates, except for small NATO and U.S. symbols. The U.S. military replaced more distinctive plates in 2000 out of concerns for force protection, said Alison Bettencourt, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Army Europe in Heidelberg.

About 15,000 soldiers from the 1st Infantry, the U.S. Army’s oldest division, are among 62,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in Germany. The 1st Infantry has recently begun deploying 1,800 soldiers as part of the buildup of forces for a possible war against Iraq.



Gay Long of Goldsboro holds a sign that reads “Liberate Iraq & Come Right Back!” during a rally in support of the U.S. military near Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Goldsboro on Saturday. AP photo.

Go Ordinance!
www.goordnance.
apg.army.mil



An Iraqi woman holds up an AK-47 rifle as thousands of Iraqis attend an anti-U.S. protest in the town of Dora, 6 miles south of Baghdad, Feb. 2, 2003. Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz said on Saturday chief U.N. arms inspector Hans Blix would go to Baghdad on Feb. 8 and ridiculed the U.S. plans to expose Iraq's alleged weapons of mass destruction. Reuters photo.



FBI investigators search woods near Hemphill, Texas. Hundreds of people have been mobilized by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to identify, document and collect debris. AP photo.



This image of Yongbyon, North Korea, where a Soviet-designed, 5-megawatt nuclear reactor is located, was captured on March 2, 2002 by high-resolution satellite QuickBird. North Korea will negotiate only with the United States to end the standoff over its nuclear program, an envoy from the North said Friday, Jan. 31, 2003 rejecting the idea of multilateral talks on the dispute. (AP Photo/DigitalGlobe, HO).



United States Army soldiers from the 3rd Infantry Division based in Ft. Stewart, Ga., attack a mock village after dismounting from a Bradley tank during urban warfare training in the Kuwaiti desert Saturday, Feb. 1, 2003, in Kuwait. (AP Photo/Kevork Djansezian).